COLONIZATION OF THE FREE LOVERS ON THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Under the inspiration of modern spiritualism a new movement has been set on foot in this city, having for its purpose the colonization of the numerous bodies of tualies, socialists and free lovers on some of the slands in the South Pscific ocean. For several Sucdays meetings have been held in a grove in Now-Jersey, a few miles above this city, at which a hundred or more of these people have attended. Prominent among them is a man named Tyler, formerly a Methodist clergyman, but who latterly has been successful is proselyting to the doctrines of spiritual-ism and free love. H: was connected in some way also with the next of free lovers of Berlin Hights, The deliberations in question have resulted i unfolding a plan which will more fully appear by a

perusal of the following document issued by Tyler:
THE EQUITABLE EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.
We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all race, sex and colors of human beings are created equal; that all are e

We, the undersigned, associates for peaceful emigration and th

"solves and to our Pesterity," agree to the following platform of principles:

I. We believe in the most complete and thorough individuality of the asperate members of the human race; consequently we believe E. necless to expect, and idle to require, uniformly of faith in religion, of policy in soverment, or of method in industries, eitherence makes all nature's peace." Variety in unity is the Divine intention—the utmost variety of individual action in the progressive unity of the zone.

II. We believe, therefore, in the Sovereighty of the Individual—that sovereighty to be exercised at the individual's own cost. Society must be so constructed as to preserve the sovereighty of avery individual involved inv

which his or her feelings may dictate, without involving the persons or interests of others,

(III. Origon in our society we should treat as insanity—loss of moson, and consequent loss of individuality—and we should detain the crimical for simple cure and restoration.

IV. The products of industry shall be exchanged on the basis of equivalents—labor for labor—as much service as I render to you, so must you render to me. All profit thereform in trade, commerce or exchanges of products between members of this colony and between all other colonies, communities, or individuals who will trade on the principle of equivalents, shall be abolished; and the term profit shall include all rents of houses or other property, and all increases on money in any shape whatever. and all Interests on money in any shape whatever.

V. A circulating medium, based on labor and conformable to the rendering of equivalents, shall be established.

VI. All property shall be instituted and point stock nor communal—and shall be owned by individuals, as they earn purchase,

NI. All property shall be individual—not joint stock nor communal—and shall be owned by individuals, as they care purchase, or insterit it.

VII. The relations of the sexos shall be conformable to the foregoing priteriples; or shall be free to be entered into in any manner the patties thereto choose, provided the full librity of the individuals is in omanner infringed. The free and eggal sovereignty of woman especially shall be held inviolate and sasted.

VIII. All na trust weath, like land, water, nices, &c. -that is, all weath sopplied by the Creator and not produced by human labor—shall be individuals; and not produced by human labor—shall be individuals; and to the soid, but may be used in limited quantities, especially land, to develop the products of the sarth at the pleasure of the occupant.

IX. All concation shall be conjoined to srt, industry and presented in the sast that maxim of common sense, "mever too old to learn" shall be enacted in deeds. The study of physiology, and the attainment of a complete and thorough knowledge of the laws of life, health and human scheration, shall be held to be a primary and essential part of the education of every individual.

Preliminary to the establishment of our colony, and as a means of reaching it, we propose to possible a good, substantial, first-calling vessel or vessels, supply them, with provisions and the necessaries of a voyage to the Pacific Islands. To meet the expense of the component of the maximum shall be individual to a free passage and cutfit, whatever it may cost. On arriving at the executor, the ship of the provisions to the colony, and to one part per arise overeaching in the vessel and outfit, whatever it may cost. On arriving at the executy the ship of the mest fertile and inviting islands are yet uninabled by a single white man, and it is known that the natives and their provisions to the colony, and to one part per arise open passenger of only if share of the mest fertile and inviting islands are yet uninabled by a single white man, and it

accept our principles and terms, and who are acceptable to us, will be promptly treated with and admitted to membership on applying to the undersigned Chairman of the Committee of Management and purchasing one share for each individual member.

Meetings of the members and others, weekly or oftener, will be held to study, discuss and thoroughly master the social principles on which this Association is based—also to admit new members, transact the current business of the Association, add in all ways to promote fis welfare.

A regular organization for the above object is now effected, of which Tular is, the Possibles.

effected, of which Tyler is the President and a manamed Leland the Secretary. Frequent meetings are held in the city, and the colonists are hopeful of the

THE RECENT SUICIDE OF A BERLIN HIGHTS FREE-LOVER.

success of their scheme.

The suicide of a young man of 19, named Charles Latchs, one of the Free-Lovers at Berlin Hights, Ohio was announced in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday, The Age of Freedom, the organ of the Free-Lovers at Berlin Hights, publishes the subjoined letter written by Latcha a few hours before his death. Its insane and b'asphemen sentiments he reaffirmed during his sur

vivirg hours after he had fired the fatal shot: TO THE BERLIN SOCIALISTS-VALEDICTORY.

TO THE BERLIN SOCIALISTS—VALEDICTORY.

Justice demands that I should give you my experience before taking my final leave of you. And I will give it as briefly as possible, as well as I can.

I was the only child of an ill-mated pair. They were Orthodox, though not very krief, they were was were called "good, respectable folks." Neither of them were uncommonly developed in any direction. They "loved each other from first to last" mother tells me. It must have been a very attent love! Three years after their marriage I was born—a pusy little thing with an angular bale. But in the eyes of my parents I was, of course, a little angel; a young God. One year after my birth my father died. I was left in care of my mother and grandmether, who kept house together. My grandmother was a Presbyferian Church member, and tired up to God's law as revealed through the Bible, as well as she could. Looking back to the time when I was but Kurfor free years old, I remember a deep, melancholy feeling which has cursed me to this day. This feeling was my lateral condition. I experienced a little interval of happiness new and them. I was not like other children. I did not play. I was un happy. My mother taught school and I went to be accel when I was five years old. She picted me, humored me, let me have my own way almost always. Sometimes grandmother therefored, and remembrated with mother, and taked schools, the little of the content of the cont

I became a Free Lorent through The Methods Monthly. Then through The Methods Monthly. Then through The Dearth of Bartin. I came to Berlin and found it was my home that expected the same.

Well, I have been happier since I have come to Berlin than I ever was anywhere eise. But my Soul has not found another with which to rest—my heart, no home.

In my younger chay I was self-conceited, owing to false training, but since cutting to Berlin. I have come to a trace knowledge of myself, and discovered that I am a noor, miserable speciment of humanity—and that has added another great weight to crust my aspirite soul. I possess which aspiration—I want to be sould, a issue get, but with my miserable organization I can new testen doors—never.

my appring each place with my miserable organization—is man to be a cd, wise angel; but with my miserable organization I can never be ven Goods—sever! When I was unlevably existing in the world, and looking to Berin, I thought, 'In Health I will be happy, there I will not be away and foreing no non and women, and I will be happy. And I have found the Realth Socialists as brave and heavy. And I have found the Realth Socialists as brave and heavy. And I have found the Realth Socialists as brave and heavy. And I have found my extract the catching and the world. So was navel, and now, at last, I have large if nor I cannot as a sake in the last. I have large if nor I cannot as a sake in the last in

And here I unite my protect against and the unite "God," the Marriage! And I curse Religion! And I curse "God," the Pather-Monster!

And I say to you, seriously, from the depths of my sympathic ing heart! Do NOT BRING CHILDREN INTO EXISTENCE, TO SUFFER! If you cannot perent a healthy, happy child—if you do not know you can do the - refrain, O, refrain!

You will, BE HAFFIER WITHOUT ME. And the chairs upon which I sat, and the rooms I lineered in, and the chings I touched, will be free from my blighting magnetism; and thus you will be happier! And the spears of grass which I tread agon and sicken will gain new strength and a happier life when I am gone!

Most of you will only think of me as having "passed on" to a harpier sphere; but I see no existence beyond, and think I know what Dearh will be to me; and I willcown the "greet fate of sit exect" which the Universe has in stor-for its abnormal child! I die—as I have lived—alone. Farew.

(CHARLIE.

THE FRENCH PENAL COLONIES IN CAYENNE.

Translated by THE TRIBUNE from the Zeitschrift für Erdkunde Among the writings published by the Jesuits conerning the Cayenne mission, there are a number of letters sent between the years 1852 and 1856 by the brethren of the Order in Cayenne te their European friends, containing some interesting information respecting the condition of the penal colonies in that country. We have been hitherto too much inclined to regard the horrible stories, which from time to time have been related in Europe concerning this place, as hateful exaggerations of persons unfriendly to the present French Government. In the letters in question, how-ever, of the pious brethren who have voluntarily accepted the arduous service in that killing climate, and who now labor there in the employ of the Government, we can find no hosti's partiality. It appears very ead to see mentioned, with painful resignation, in the introduction to the letters referred to, that the service of the missionaries in Cayenne is confined exclusively to the work of Christian and apostolic love, "in standing by the side of the dying with consolation and spiritus advice, in taking care of the sick, and in dying with them and for them ;" but, alas, we are soon convirced that this is not merely a pathetic figure but a bitter and literal truth. Even the reports of the missionaries from the murderous Khartoom can scarcely leave such a psinful impression upon the reader a these letters from Cayenne.

It appears, in the first place, that the Government there letters fro

in the selection of a place of transportation, paid at tention merely to its safety as a prison, so as to make escape from thence absolutely impossible, and for this purpose all consideration for the lives and health of the prisoners was disregarded in a truly inexplicable manner. Very small islands were selected in the reighborhood of the unbealthy coast, or such points on the main land as were surrounded by pestilential or impassable marshes. Since nearly all of these places were totally upproductive. it was necessary to convey thither all provisions from the capital. A steamer and a galley ply semi-monthly between Cayenne and the different places of imprisonment. Among the latter there are islands whose fever-carrying winds are, from time to time, purified by the sea-breezes-making their condition enviable, when compared with the

tion of the imprisoned a truly helpless one.

Near the capital, only six leagues eastward from it, lies the island of La Mère, so named to distingu'sh it from the neighboring and now entirely uninhabited island La Père. The island is about half a league in length, and rises from the bosom of the ses like green thickly wooded amphitheater. Fron its springy hills may be seen Cayezne, the coast of the main land and the island La Pere. The heat would be unbearable were it not moderated by a fresh as a breeze. The island is accordingly regarded as the healthiest place on the Cayenne coast, and is eagerly sought by those invalids whose obstinate fevers withstand all remedies on the mainland. Nevertheless, the climate here also demands a large number of victims. Father Riogot sound on the island four hurdred sc-called "voluntaries"-that is, liberated offenders who had expisted their crimes in the bagnos and prisons of France, and being lured by promises, had permitted themselves to be transported to Cayenne to aid in the desired colonization of the country. As early as May, 1852, a troop of these people came to Cayenne. In 1854, Father d'Abbadie found them on the island of La Mère still waiting for the promised allotment of lands. In the mean while they had constructed a road through the forest across the highest point of the island, but were very much diminished in numbers, professedly on account of their dejectedness, weariness and state of doubt. Father Herviart died in Cayenne, after a residence of six months on this island, June 12, 1853, at the age of 43 years. Of his successors, Father Boulougne was destroyed by the fever, on the island itself, September 26, 1856. This is that healthiest island, which Father d'Abbadie calls "un vrai paradis

terrestre. Twelve leagues to the north-west of the capital. about baif way from Cayenne to the mouth of the Sinnamari, lie the Isles of Salut-three little islets, which formerly bore the name of "Devil's Isles," and were rechristened in 1763. In this year the project of Choiseul to colorize Cayenne had carried 13,000 settlers to the coast lying opposite to the Devil's Isles, near the mouth of the River Kuru. After the lapse of a few months, these thousands had perished, and only 500 fled from the murderous coast to the Devil's Isles, which, in their thankfulness at escaping from horrid death they have ever since called the "Isles of Health." The largest of these islands is called Is's Royale, and the next I-le de St. Joseph; the smallest has retained the name Isle du Diable. On the first are found the convicts from the prisons of Brest, Toulon and Rochefort; on the second, persons transported on account of political offenses, mostly heads of families from Southern France; to the Devil's Island are only exiled occasionally the refractory inhabitants of the other settlements. On St. Joseph's Island there was, in 1854, no hospital yet erected, so that the political offerders, as soon as they fell sick, had to be taken to Isle Royale, among the prison convicts. The temperature of mid Winter on the latter island is estimated at 20.8 degrees Reaumur. Its climate is considered healthy on the main land, but it is inevitable that new

comers must first pay it the tribute of a violent fever. Of the penal colonies on the main land, Silver Hell, Montagne d'Argent, at the mouth of the Oyapok, is first to be not ced. The Oyapok empties into the sea about 25 leagues south-east fro n Cayenne, and at ts neuth broadens to a bay. As soon as a person coming from Cayenne has doubled the western hills, and tursed into the bay, he sees the colory before him. I lies on a peninsula, connected with the main land only by a vast and impassable swamp. The neighboring marshes, the deposits of the river on its low banks and islands, and a rainy season of eight or nine months, accomparied with the intense tropical heat, produce here the deathly missmas which make Montagne d'Argent in every respect a horrid residence. Since the estab lish ment of the colony the mortality has averaged 40 per cent annually. When Father Alet visited the colony in March, 1855, out of a population of 500, 15 died that month.

The penal colony of St. George is reached by a veyage up the Oyapok. The stream is three quarters f a league in width at its mouth, and its deposits have formed a number of islands, which are speedily covered with a luxuriant vegetation. Between the mouth of the river and St. George there are no less than forty such islands, beside those still forming. If these alluvial formations were drained they would be extremely fertile and particularly well adapted to the cultivation of sugar-cane. But according to the inhabitants, only negroes would be able to work them, since the climate, even on the highest points, is destructive to whites. The banks of the river scarely rive above the water level, and are throughout mushy. As far as the eye reaches they are covered with forests and impassable thickets and climbing plants, and actually creep with serpents, toads, musketoes and poisonous flies whose stirgs are larger than those of wasps. Csymans, sometimes thirty feet long, swim in the river. This vart mereby district is extirely uninhabited. The first set-

tlement on the river is an Icdian town on the right berk, seventeen nautical miles up the stream. The buildings consist of four-cornered palings with roo's of I-aves, and each can accommodate from four to five persons c'orely packed together.

St. George's was founded later than the colonies already mentioned, but it has advanced further than those, eince it has attempted the cultivation of the sur-rounding country, which was only made practicable by the circumstance that the majority of the convicts are pegroes sent thither from Martinique and Guadeloupe. It lies on the left bank of the Oyspok, and contains a board church, a steam saw-mill, a blacksmith's and a esspenter's shop, a manioc meal-house, a brick-kile, a bekery, &c. The black inhabitants have cleared away about a square kilometer of land on the river. The trees are cut down four or five feet above the roots, and the stumps are then burned, so that in four or five years the land is ready to cultivate. Careful draining of the soil is indispensable. The land is accordingly intersected by ditches, with sluices to prevent the overflow of the Oyapok in the rainy season. The most important article of cultivation is the manico plant, the root of which attains the length and size of the red best, but, according to Europears, contains so little novrishment that it is impossible to make bread of it. After that are raised bananas, rice and maize, and para for fodder. Cocos, sugar-cane and cotton also thrive well, and all the roads are bordered with palme. In a word, it is hoped that the negroes will soon develope the Colony by their efforts to such a degree that they will be able independently to earn their wn subsistence.
As regards the climate, it appears to be absolutely

destructive to Europeans. The overflowings of the Oyapek and the heavy rains of the wet season of eight mouths cover the surrounding country far and near for almost the year through with stagnant water, out of which the few points uncovered rise up like islands. Few Europeans," says Father Bigot, "can pass a month here without being seized by fever; only the blacks withstand the climate. The settlement was founded with a few blacks in April, 1853. The next July, 180 white convicts came, but the fever raged among them to such a degree, that by the lat of December nearly half of them had died. Several voluntarily starved themselves to death; two hung themselves, and a third drowned himself. All the rest found themselves in a completely indescribable state of excitement or dejection. The convicts are composed of thieves of all sorts, forgers, incendiaries and murderers. Two thirds of the population of St. George's, however, consist of transported negroes, for the most part still young and docile. The numof whites grows smaller daily; those who are not actually in the hospital drag themselves about with difficulty, and, in fact, all are sick. They are convinced that before the close of the year, they will have suck into their graves-and this is also the

"opinion of the physicians."
In the Spring of 1855, two new colonies were added to those already described—St. Augustin and Ste. Marie, to which was afterward added St. Philippe, in the same vicini y. All three lie on the right back of the Oyapek, which flows into the sen at Cayenne, and are distant from the coast, in a straight line, from ten to fifteen leagues. The number of convicts, particularly in the two first, is very considerable. In St. Auguetic, the yellow fever has made great havor. In May, 1856, 1,150 persons were sick in Ste. Marie, and the missionaries sent thither on their pious service died rapidly, one after the other.

According to an official table, there lived in the

penal colonies in January, 1857:
Free Persons. | Hea do Salut | 214 | He la Mere | 162 lle la Mere.

Montague d'Argeut.

St. Georgea.

Ste. Manie.

St. Augustin.

St. Philippe.

Le Gardie n.

In the Spring of 1857 an accession of 560 transported percors was expected.

LYNCH LAW IN LEXINGTON, KY.

LYNCH LAW IN LEXINGTON, KY.

Cerrespondence of The Louisville Courier.

Lexington, July 10, 1858.

I telegraphed you this morning a brief account of the murder of our City Marshel, Joseph Beard. He was murdered about 4 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, on Water street, while in the discharge of his official duties. The murderer, Whiliam Barker, had a knife drawn, and was attempting to stab another man, named John McCheeney, with whom he was disputity. Beard stepped up to arrest Barker, and in a moment was stabbed to the heart by Barker. The krife was a very large bowie, and made a wound four inches in width. Beard was stabbed in the right side, the knife cutting in two the right ventucle of the heart. Beard made two gasps, and was a corpse.

Barker was immediately arrested and lodged in juli. The excitement, as the murder was circulated, became interse. Large crowds gathered around the juli; the Court House bell was rung; the fice bells immediately very dispute that tit is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one, and has not yet of dispute that it is a hazardous one.

The excitement, as the introor was cronically different interior. Large crowds gathered around the jail; the Court House bell was rung; the fire bells immeliately chimed in, and the cry went up, "Hang him! hang him!" A move was made to the Court House, and soon the yard and house was a perfect jam. Some person put the motion, that "all who were in favor of larging Barker would say aye." A yell rescunded throughout the multitude to "Hang him!" A rush was made to the jail, where an entrance was effected, by demanding the jailer to give up the key, or to submit to having it taken from him.

Barker was taken out and marched to the Court-House, where one of the uprights belonging to the "county gallows" was run out of one of the windows, the rope put around Barker's neck, his hands tied behind him, he slided from the window, having a two foot fall, which snapped the rope asunder. Another

nind him, he sided from the window, having a two foct fall, which snapped the rope seunder. Another rope was obtained, adjusted about his neck, when he was drawn up and left hanging one hour and a half.

Barker was told to pray. He said he had nothing to pray for, and remarked that they could hap him and he Gide ded.

Mr. Joseph Beard was the Marshal of the City of

to pray for, and remarked that they could hap him and be G—d d—d.

Mr. Joseph Beard was the Marshal of the City of Lexington, elected last August. He was a faithful efficer, a kind man, and universally esteemed by all patties. He was a candidate for reelection, and would rave, teyord a doubt, been reelected for another term. Mr. Beard leaves a wife and four children, who have the heartieft sympathy of this community. They are left in Indigent circumstances.

I would here remark that Mr. Beard has two brothers living in this city—O. P. Beard and L. J. Beard: neither one of them took the least part in the mob. I rotierd them at their place of business, crying like children. They have the sympathy of every one.

Mr. James O. Harrison and Roger W. Hanson attempted to address the mob, and to advise them to let the law take its course. They were cried down and had to desist.

THE SUDDEN DEATH IN FEDERAR STREET-PROB THE SUDDEN DEATH IN FEDERAR STREET—PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—The Jury of inquest summoned by Coroler Cornell in the case of Thomas Stokes, who died suddenly and under circumstances of a suspicious nature at No. 368 Federal street on Sunday afternoon, when several wilnesses were examined. Dr. George S. Jones, who, under the direction of the Coroner, made a post mostern examination of the body at the deadhouse, testified that death was caused by asphyxia of the widding, resulting from violence. There were no cutward bruises upon the throat.

Mrs. Mary Ann Mahoney and Daniel Griffic, inmates of the house where Stokes, together his family, resided, testified to the fact that the deceased and his son John Stokes, had a quarrel between 5 and 6

mates of the nourse maters of a track that the deceased and his son John Stokes, had a quariel between 5 and 6 o'clock on Sunday afternon. The trouble appeared to have been caused by a woman whom the son had brought into the house for an improper purpose. The wittees did not see the fight, but heard a siater of the deceased tell her brother that be had killed him. Police officers Chase, Drew and Fogg testified that they had been frequently called to quell disturbances in the house. At about 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the officers were called there and found the old man lying dead. One of the daughters said that her brother had killed him, but John made no reply.

From the testimony of the deceased's employer, Warren A. Nickerson, jurk dealer. No. 375 Federal street, it appeared that he was of intemperate habits. He worked until Friday last, and was then in good health.

The sor, John Stokes, was arrested last week for

been arrested since the death of his latarity, "has we now serve a sentence in the House of Correction.

It appears that he was intexicated at the time of the supported sifray, and it is probable that the old man's death was the result of a drunken row. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and the inquest was

so, ridow and the two daughters might be taken.

[Boron Herald.

THEATRICAL.

Ninto's Gampen - On Tuesday evering was re vived Mr. John Broughsan's glerious extravaganza of "Columbus." This piece is already well known to the New-York public, having been placed for saveral weeks at Burton's Theater last seeson. It is one of the very furriest of the author's productions, being full to overflowing with bad good puns, and positis ely foaming over with good bad plays upon words. As the terms good and bad, applied to this peculiar style of fue, are perfectly convertible, we insert both, that our readers may choose which suits them best.

In addition to the other sorge and musical fanny isms that the first discoverers of the "Columbus already know almost by heart, the author has introduced a mournful, comic, doleful, fantastic, laughable ballad about the 'Galliant Capting, and the Maid of Mobile," which, by a slight stretch of an ordinarily elastic imagination, may be supposed applicable to a recent police case, in which the names of a certain French Sub-Lieutenant de Riviere and his "own trew love" figured corspicuously. This point, being new to the audience, and appropriate to the weather and the state of the public mind, was received with what probably ought to be modestly chronicled as "tremendous cheers." but which as a literal fact should be set down as a diabolical row. At any rate, so great was the up-roar that the song was repeated with any quantity of additional verses. In fact, we would recommend al fature audiences, as a matter of self-protection, and for the sake of geiting the full worth of their money, to encore foriously the song of the "Galliant Young

The piece is throughout well done, and the singing is a matter of special commendation. Mr. Brougham is the same harmonic, witty, irresistible fillibuster he always was in this piece: Mr. Wheatleigh gives a paculiar point and emphasis to the King of Arragon, and Mr. A. H. Davenport renders the Cardinal, or Archdescon, or whatever may be the proper ecclesisatical tit'e of the church dignitary he personates, with all the j.cogity and humer of the original. The east is rather weak in the matter of women, but on the whole it is not so bad, and the defects are not so noticeable, as the "feminipities" are almost entirely disregarded in this play, and have next to nothing to do. On the whole, we cannot think of a more agreeable place of amusement, just now, than Nible's Garden during the

THE RAVELS AT THEIR OLD HOME. -On Monday, the 22d day of November next, the Rayels will play at Nible's Garden, the first night of their next New-York engagement. The Company will be of the best, and not derogatory in any respect to the ancient prestige of this inimitable troupe. On the 20th of September, they open at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and play a short engagement there, after which they come here.

THEATRICAL RUMOR .- It is said, on what authority we know not certainly, that a French Opera and Vandeville Company will appear at Niblo's Garden during the next regular season.

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES .- The St. John's

From the British Provisces.—The St. John's New-Brunswicker of the 10th says:

"The Hon. Benjamin Wiggin of Bangor, Fishery Cummissioner on the part of the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty, arrived here last evening in the steamer Admiral, accompanied by R. D. Curts, e.g., Surveyor to the American Commission, and J. Hatch, e.g., Secretary. The United States Commissioner brought two carrages, four horses, and servants, and will proceed to Nova-Scotta next wask, with the British Commissioner, to foldill their duties there."

Heavy rains on Saturday and Sunday right had out cut the extensive fires which had been raging in the weeds of Nova Scotia for several weeks past.

The Halifax Journal says that Sydney coa's are selling in that city at \$5.50 per chaldron, and dull of sele at it at price.

The Miramichi Gleaner has the following in regard

and dispute that it is a hazardous one, and proved beaid a tithe for the amount of capital and labor that
tes been expended on it?

"The question is an important one, and deserves
te serious consideration of

tre serious consideration of our people. The time is fast approaching when other branches of business must be sought for to employ our population than the precatious ones we are now mainly depending on—and what offers a safer return than the fisheries, if prosecuted with perseverance and skull."

GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION AGAINST NICARA "Ior," the Washington correspondent of The Balt more Sun, writes, July 13, as follows:

"I learn that the Executive Government has completed all the intended arrangements for a demonstration sgairst Nicaragua. The object of the measure is to induce Nicaragua, or rather her Executive Chief. Martinez, to ratify the Cass Yrissarri treaty. This Government will, therefore, interfere by force for the restoration and pretection of the old Accessory Transit Company in their franchise, of which they were deprived by the Rivas-Walker Government. A naval force will be sent to San Juan. But what is to be done next if Martinez refuses to comply with our demand! That does not appear. Shall we land a force and take possession of San Juan! We have a precedent for it under the Pierce Administration. But to bomberd and burn Greytown again would have little effect on Nicaragua, for its Government has no " I learn that the Executive Government little effect on Nicaragua, for its Government has no actual jurisdiction or interest in that town and port. The people of can Juan would, no doubt, buratheir town themselves at half the amount which it would

cost us to burn it.
"But sor ething must be done to compel Nicaragus
to open the communications across the Isthmus to us
and to the commercial world.

Mertines will be obstinate. He has an army of "Martines will be obstinate. He has an army of 400 men at Monogua, and he declares that before he will sign that Yrissami treaty his right arm shall not off. With this army and the Vanderbilt fund of \$100,000, he feels himself quite recure. He is afraid of no power except that of the Walker fifthbasters, and a demonstration from Walker would probably soon induce him to seek shelter under the American protectorate of the I-thmus, which is in effect proposed by the Cass-Yrissami treaty.

the Case-Yriszarri treaty.

"It is evident that this Government has no faith in the Vandesbitt contract or charter for the reopening of the transit. It is considered as a plan for keeping it closed. The Government can fall back on the contract of the old Accessory Transit Company, and endeavor to reinstate it.

Woman Arrested for Admittent.—The matrimonial yeke galled the neeks of Maurice and Mary
Ann White, while they resided in New York, and at
length the amiable couple agreed to separate, and
gave his wire some property, so that she should not
wart, and then attempted to seek happiness in the
wart, and then attempted to seek happiness in the
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wart, and then attempted to seek happiness in the
wart, and then attempted to seek happiness in the
wart, and then attempted to seek happiness in the
white are traded him of some of the prejucioes with which
he had regarded his better half. Cases of that kind
have occurred and are likely to continue as long as
man remains fickle and woman false. At any rate,
Mr. White returned to New-York, and then followed
his wife to this city, where she has been stopping for
some few months, having found a husband in the perron of Augustus Clarren. Mr. White interfered, on
the principle that if he could not live with her himself,
no one slee should; but his strongest objection is
raised on the ground that Claren is a Dutchman.
The case will go before the Police Court to day.

[Boston Heral],

THOMAS H. BOOTH & Co., No. 5 Greens street, opposite, T. persone Hall are out Aposts for the sale of The Compute Texation, M. J.

SWILL MILE IN THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Moard of Health, composed of the Mayer, Aid ermen are Councilmen, teld a regular meeting last evening. Its of ings vere mainly confined to swill milk, in which one of its Committees has been for some time employed.

time employed.

The bill (\$300) of Mr. F. Anderson for reporting the evidence taken by the Committee, now printed in a bulky volume, was first approved.

The substance of the reports of the majority and miconity of the Committee was then read. The recolutions recommended are as follows:

In iconity of the Committee was then read. The resculptions recommended are as follows:

Resolved. That the proprietors of the cow stables although the twent Fitness hand Statement acress and Teath and Eleventh are discretified and the stables and Eleventh are discretified and the stables and Teath and although the celling and roofs and otherwise, as may be applicated by the City Inapactor. Also, that the proprietors of said in through the celling and roofs and otherwise, as may be applicated by the City Inapactor. Also, that the proprietors of said them so arms ged as to give each cow as paper of not less than the statement of the saids in the said and the said and the said and the said and the saids in the said and the saids from the first in the clear—the same to be done brighten to be said the clip inspector.

Resolved. That the City Inspector be, and he is thereby instructed to cause the above resolution to be extred into effect in relation to the above mentioned stables, and all other mention ownships in the City and County of New York.

Resolved. That the County of New York.

Resolved. That the County of New York.

Resolved. That the County of New York with the said and relative to come an ordinance or ordinances calculated, in the clobers are, to prevent the rabling, such of Oce-hundred and dwest by eith attent of more than two cows upon the premises of art ownership of the premises.

The majority of the Committees are Ald. Thomey, Tucker and Reed. The minority Resolution.

Mr. Frazer mayed the adoption of the majority resolutions.

Ald. Trought then proceeded to extraorate himself.

interest Aid. Owene the minority resolution.

Ald. Trease then proceeded to exhauste himself from blame by replying to the attacks of the press.

He contained that his intentions were pure and denied the power to suppress the swill-milk business by sending the row stables above. One-hunded twenty-fifth treet. It was all nonsense to say that 10,000 children fied annually by the use of swill milk: not one care enid be shown where a child had died from using it.

could be shown where a child had died from using it. It would be proper to have only two cows in each stable if it was feasible, but it was not. Swill milk might be fifthy but it was not numbelseome. After referring to the minority report by Mr. Haswell, which he claimed was for the porpose of indersing Frank Lasile, he closed his speech.

Aid. Troomer attacked the minority report with characteristic vigor. In doing so, he did not fail to mettlen that it was his conscientious motives that induced him to act as he did, and denounced as an English vagabend the original sgitator against the sail milk, whose motives, he said, were black mail.

Aid. Thomey was called to order: but he persisted in his course of argument, and attacked the minority report in the same style.

Mr. Arculanus said he had changed his opinion, and was attorished that the eminent medical gentlemen whose testimony was given had not sustaited the charges sgainst swill milk as unwholesome, and he the ught all should be prepared to settle that question.

Mr. Haswell, supported the minority report. He field not wish to defend Frank Leslie, but the public leath.

Mr. Haswell, supported the minority report. He did not wish to defend Frank Leslie, but the public health.

Ald, Reed said Ald, Tucker and himself had pursued a proper course in the investigation. They were honest, laboricus and practical. The cows in the swill milk stables were in such a condition that they would compare favorably with any cows in the United States. Duting recent travels he had seen in New-Jersey and else where many cows, but none equal to those in awill milk stables. The stables were always kept extremely clean. Of this there was positive testimony, and he knew it personally. He indiculed the testimony, and he knew it personally. He indiculed the testimony of the medical witnesses, and sconfully referred to Frank Leslie, whom he declared to have an alias ("Carter"), and concluded by urging that swill in it was particularly wholesome—more so than other nilk. The beef of the slaughtored swill milk cows was fatty, lurcious and delightful—enough to make the eyes water with desire. The testh of the cows were always sound and their mouths sweet. Among eight hundred cows, there was not one with an ulcer as big as a five cort piece. He politively denied that he had ever hought or seld swill milk beef, but still it was beautiful and wholesome, and worth haif a centa pound more than any other beef. The animals in the swill stables were magnificent creatures—in some cases the finest he had ever seen.

The motion to adjourn was withdraws, and Ald. Reductormer end as attack upon Mr. Frank Leslie. He stated that Mr. Leslie had his even changed from Henry Carler at its last Legislature; that he ran away from Enland between two days. The Alderman then derounced Mr. J. T. Hidreth of Blooklyn, and conclude by declaring that he would seen frank Leslie to Blackwelf's Island yet; and if not restrained by respect for the Board and his own family, he would cut leslie into mirce meat with a cowhice.

Mr. Ready—I have no doubt that the Committee drue as vell as they knew, but the idea of swill is the resolution of th

sgainst another man's business by a persistence of freud and wrong, and it suif he can get this respect able Board of Health to back him up and say it is all right, because the Committee has it-vestigated and fourd it so. But it is only the sentiment of the press; there is not a particle of testimony to back it up. They say swill mik is bad for children; but there has been no evidence of that fact. They say so; may be it is so. I we no doubt but I've dranked awill mik myself. I don't know but I do now. I toink it is good milk. I shan't try to find out, because I am satisfied that I shouldn't take it with so much reliabilif I know. As to children. I think more children die for the want of this milk than because toey drink it. This paper (holding up a copy of Frank Lealie's Paper) says that some of the Committee get \$10.000; I've no doubt that it would be \$50.000 in this follow's pocket file got the indorsement of the Committee.

Ald, Starr—The time occupied by the Committee, and the time occupied by the Brard, and the cost to the city, should give some result. The question is not between Mr. Lealie and the Committee, but simply, is swill mik delicterious to the health of the inbabitants? The people of the City of New-York believe that swill milk is injurieur. The evidence we have not had an opportunity of reading to that extent we desire, it is centered in the resolutions recommended.

Mr. Starr read the resolutions. I can't conceive that any good is to result from the passage of either of the resolutions. Even if the cows be removed to One-hundred-and-twenty fifth street, we have still swill cows, swill milk and swill beef. I would myrely move that the reports be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to present some feasible plan of ridding the city from this nuisance.

Mayor Timass—I was in hopes the Committee would have recommended an ordinance forbidding the elevant way from the city in large numbers, for the reson that a very large number of sick sows were driven away from the stables before the

keeping of cows in the city in large numbers, for the resson that a very large number of sick lows were driven away from the stables before the investigation. I am perfectly satisfied that it is not the swill that disceres the cows, but putting them into such close quatters. Now take the swill and carry it out and give it to the cows in the fields; I don't believe but that that would give as good milk as anything else. But here, crowded together, the cows become diseased, and the milk consequently.

crowded together, the cowe become diseased, and the milk consequently.

Ald Tucker—It seems to me that the Committee couldn't report such an ordinance, because the evidence does not show that it is deleterious. The analysis don't show it: the evidence of the meet respectable physicians cont show it. Therefore, unless the Board has evidence to show that this milk is poisonous, no ordinance can be passed. If it could, Mr. President, I would, with all my heart, do it.

Ald. Refor—As to the Mayor's supposition, we had the evidence before us by a dozen different men, where they swere positively that these cows were beatthy cows, and that they are now so and giving good milk.

Mayor Tiemann-If the whole world were to come

Mayor Tiemann—If the whole world were to come to me and swear that a diseased cow will produce healthy milk I would not believe it.

Ald Ren—If the Mayor would like it the evidence can be preduced before him.

A motion to make the matter the special order for the next meeting was lost (10 to 7), Ald. Thomey fearing that it would be "excitin the city."

Ald. Owens believed that the report of the Committee showed that swill milk was deletireous.

Ald. Starre—I desire that if the people want to drink swill milk they may have an opportunity, and that the Common Council be required to frame an ordinance making it necessary for all persons solving swill milk to have it painted legibly on their wegons. Ald. Trours (bastily and in trapidation)—It seems to me that that's not right nor proper. I say the Board of Health have ro power to adopt such a resolution, but the Common Council have. Therefore carry it there.

Ald. Rend—It is very interesting to be on the pepular side when one can, but I'd rather be right.

popular side when one can; but I'd rather be right. If I was going to offer ago's a respiration, it would be

bat all the mills. on should put upon their waged, M & and Chaik, Burnt Sugar, balaratus and Saltand he went to a sail stable where he know there was a clear man, and he gets his milk there now. And I he lieve tost swill milk is lead an opticle as the centry milk, because that which lepeddied round is half water, and burnt rugar, and chalk, and esterative, and sair. Now Sir, what a sance for the generic ance for the gener. This is riding a popular hobby to death. This "will is nothing on Gods earth but core ground, oats ground, burney ground, type grand, directly water, time Creton water, a little poset, and with water, time Creton water, a little poset, and a score wives put in bread, the which y, or polyton a structure of the which y, or polyton a structure of the which y can be been contained a structure of the said what the box. such as our wives put in bread, the whiley, or po-cincus portion is extracted. It is just what the box eguculturists of Europe say is the best free egriculturists of Europe say is the best feed that can possibly be get, and we have it so in all our reports that one peck of care treel, diluted with water and belled, is worth more in all our reports that one peck of corn reel, cluted with water and belied, is worth more said will produce more far, more stands, more strength, than the bushel ted uncocked. Why, Sir, it be people would show up in the public paints the various haberabops in the Courty of New York, and matters in my comprefession (butcher), they would be so disquisted that you could not get people to buy literal. Men come to me and say. This has suited my burkess, men come and say "they have read "reports that are so disquising that they can't stomach it."

"stomach it."

Mr. Franky read a portion of Dr. Francis's feeting may to slow that the Committee had syidence that wild nelk was unleading in spite of their protesta-

Aid. Trease and Reen interrupted him.

The question was tree taken on Ald. Star's amoudment, which was lest—10 to 16.

The minerity report was ther voted upon.

Mayor Transas explaining his vote)—I shall your for the minerity report for the reason that I am satisfied that no sound milk can be produced from unacond cows, and that cows cannot be kept well in these stables. If the swill milk were as good as they represent, they would not sell it as Westchester or Orange County.

Courty.

Ald. Anams (explaining his vote)—Common sense tells me that no milk that's pure can come from a swill-fed cow. I vote for the minority report.

Ald. Lanss (explaining his vote)—Being well satisfied that neither the majority nor the minority report will secure anything. I shall vote "No."

Ald. Davis—I vote No, because this minority report does not meet the case at all. The difficulty is that the cows are so much confired that they can't be kept healthy; and although it is remarkably healthy above One-hundred and-twenty-lifth street, I dun't think that if these same stables are removed there, it will help the matter at all.

there, it will help the matter at all.

The minority report was lest, 9 to 18.

The majority report and resolutions were them adopted by the following vote: NEGATIVE - Mayer Tiemann, Ald. Starr, Adams, Lyone and

Owers: Councilmen Webb, Fans, Issued-li.
ABSENTFES-Ald Murray, Clancy, Hoffmira, Willmon, ABSENTFES-Ald Murray, Clancy, Hoffmira, Willmon, It adley and MoSpeden; Concellmen McCarty, McCarcas, Ode-martir, Van Tine, Costello, Cross and Donn.

VISIT TO QUARASTINE -At the invitation of Dr. VISIT TO QUARANTINE—At the invitation of Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer, the Commissioners of Emigratice, the Commissioners of Health, the Trustees of the Scamer's Fund end Retreat, and others, visited Quarantine yesterday, where they were most berpitably entertained. While at the Quarantine the Commissioners of Emigration held their weekly mastice. Mr. Pur'y stated that he had received a statement complete y exhorerating the officers of the ship thest completely exhorerating the officers of the ship. Chas. Cooper, from the charges of cruelty, while on her late veryage from Autwerp. The weekly return shows that 4,003 emigrants arrived last week making a total of \$40.561, this year, against 101,000 to this same period last year. At 2 o'clock Dr. Thompson invited his guesta to partake of a bountsons collation. Of course the healths of the Doctor and his worthy ady were cribusiastically drank, and the Doctor duly ask topic feed it is compliment. Mayor Tiemann have as knowledged the compliment. Mayor Tiemann hav-g the swithmilk to ke to lock after was not present; ut though absent he was not forgetten, Dr. Rockwell pithly replied in the behelf. Mr. Verplank, who preby giving a bistery of the Emigrant Law, under which the Commission has an encessfully worked, especially calling attention to the fact that the En igreats themselves contributed the means by which their institutions were supported. In corclusion, he teasted the framers of the law paying a merited com-pliment to Mr. Weed and Mr. Carrigan, who were nably instrumental in procuring its passage. Mr. beries H. Mershall ter soil that the merchants had done what they could for the main'eparce of the lestitut'ons for the care of the emigrant, and, when there was no law to compel them. or tributed to the support of the rick and the indigest. In return, he thought the authorities would do well to resvor to accommodate the merchants. In his pirior, the Quarantine establishment was in the best ceation, all things considered, that could be found, and he hoped it would rever be removed. If the walle of Quaractine were raised, the sea-wall perfected, the granted extended porthward, and the south entraces lored, nothing more on the score of safety or corvevierce could be desired. The festival would up with a trip to Fort Hamilton and down the Bay on the steamboat May flower.

DEPARTURE OF THE TURKISH ADMIRAL - The Turkish Rear Admiral, Mohammed Pasha, togetier with his suite, sailed in the Arabia for Liverpool yes terday. The Admiral is recalled home by special criders from the Sultar. After inspecting the Tarkish abipe of war now in Liverpool, the Admiral will proered to London. In London he will hold consultation with the Turkish Minister, and thence go to Constanti-Ottomen Porte with the hosti's Monteregries, and the need of his services in carrying on the war against them, are said to be the principal reasons which influerced the Sultan in recalling bim.

FROM RIO JASPINO -Cept. Chere of bark Rosbuck, from Rie Janeiro, arrived yesterday, brings the Journal du Commercio to June 9. He also furnishee as with the following from Menteviden: in cort May il, brig Ently W. Seaburn frem New York, La Grange from New York, via Bortos Ayros; bark Glenword, hence left 30th for Buenes Ajres. Same cay a ship and two backs passed Mostevideo bound up, the former sup-presed the Margeret Edge, heace Barke Wm. Hyde, Gembie; Ouwerd, Lamerline; Tyeal Wave, White, and skip Sterfer Brerce Ayres.

STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED MES.—The colored citizers of New Bedford, Mass, have made arrangements for a State Mass Convention, to be held in New-Bedford Aug. 2, to take into consideration the macy prievances under which they now labor, impossed upon them by the Engitive Slave bill and the Drad Sente

The Western Episcopaican states that the health of Bichop McIlvaice is such as to give much occeen to his friends. "While preciding at a race at Coaveation," says the above named paper, "he rose and ton," says the above named paper, "he rose and stated, in substance, that a very peculiar as mastion "stated, in substance, that a very peculiar as mastion had cone over him, accompanied by a remarkable hape of memory. He desired the business to proceed, called the Rev. Dr. Burr to the chair, and retired. In about half an hour he came both and returned his pest, but it was sometime before he could readily only the names of the members wishing to address the house. He had a similar attack walls recently at the East, and white going hours from church on Sunday he had another." decision.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown is was precisely afternoon found floating to the slip of Pier Ro. North River. The Goroner was notified.